

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

THE AMERICAN Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach.

THE DECISION in regard to the Copyright Bill will probably be postponed till the Council meets in Calcutta next winter.

ALL necessary details regarding the Camp of Exercise having been worked out, the Military Department's scheme is now before the Viceroy for final approval and sanction.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent telegraphs to an English paper:—"I have information that at least one Cossack adventurer has penetrated through Abyssinia to Mahdi."

A FRENCH balloonist is believed to have been killed whilst attempting to cross the English Channel. The Balloon was picked up by a fishing boat after all the gas had escaped.

THE combination of postal and telegraphic work will very likely lead to a considerable reduction in the postal establishment. A conference will shortly sit to deal with the question.

SAYS the *Dellhi Gazette*:—

"Not the lightest of the clever hits made by the famous O. K. (now Madame de Novikoff), in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century*, was the assertion that England was just as much under the dominion of one man as Russia. For years past her history had alternated between Disraeli and Gladstone, other factors counting as nothing in the scale compared to the two great leaders of English politics. The truth of her views is receiving further illustrations at the present moment. If the Conservatives remain in Office the history of England will be that of Lord Randolph Churchill. Every day the fact becomes more apparent that his nominal leader in the Upper House holds but a secondary place in the real business of Government. The motive power comes from the blood of Marlborough, not that of Cecil, and like his famous ancestor, who never lost a battle nor raised the siege of the fortress, the boy Randolph is always successful. Holding as he does the reins of the first of European nations in his hands, it is interesting to speculate where his chariotteering is likely to lead."

THE FOLLOWING is Lord Tennyson's poem on the marriage of the Princess Beatrice with Prince Henry of Battenberg:—

"Two suns of love make day of human life,
Which else, with all its pains, and griefs, and deaths,
Were utter darkness. One, the sun of dawn
That brightens through the mother's tender eyes
And warms the child's awakening world. And one,
The later rising sun of spousal love
Which from her household orbit draws the child
To move in other spheres. The mother weeps
At that white funeral of the single life,
Her maiden daughter's marriage, and her tears
Are half of pleasure, half of pain. The child
Is happy even in leaving her; but thou
True daughter whose all faithful, filial eyes
Have seen the loneliness of earthly thrones,
Wilt neither quit the widowed Crown, nor let
This later light of love have risen in vain.
But, moving through the mother's home between
The two that love thee, lead a summer life,
Swayed by each love, and swaying to each love,
Like some conjectured planet in mid heaven
Between two suns, and drawing down from both
The light and genial warmth of double day."

It would be bad form to allow any one to harbour a critical thought on a congratulatory poem written for such an occasion. But will the watch-dogs slumber long?

THE *New York Times*, informs its readers that a prominent chemist has made a suggestion which promises to add greatly to the efficiency of the police force. He proposes to supply the men with India-rubber waistcoats filled with hydrogen gas. A policeman thus equipped would, to a certain extent, triumph over the law of gravity!

SOON AFTER the arrival of the news of General Grant's death in England, a very large number of telegrams of condolence were received in New York from eminent Englishmen expressive of admiration for the General's character and sympathy with his family. Mr. Gladstone said:—"I have heard with regret the sad

news of General Grant's death. I desire to assure his bereaved family of the sympathy I feel with them in their affliction at the loss of one who rendered his country such signal services as a statesman." Mr. John Bright said:—"I desire to express my sympathy with the family of General Grant in the sorrow through which they are now passing." Mr. Irving sent the following message:—"Henry Irving's deepest sympathy with the family of General Grant at the loss of so noble a man, so illustrious a general, so beloved a father."

IT is positively reported at Madrid that Germany has annexed some of the Caroline Islands in order to obtain labourers for the German Colony in New Guinea, and that the Spanish Government has protested. Human chattels always go with the land.

THE GERMAN press repudiates as obsolete the claims of the Spanish Government to the Caroline Islands.

THE PLAGUE in Russia.—A London paper learns from Odessa that the dread disease called "the Siberian plague" has made its appearance in three different villages within the immediate district of the city. Among Russians cholera has comparatively slight terrors to those aroused by the presence of this disease, which is alike loathsome, fatal, and terribly contagious. The abnormally hot summer, such as has not been experienced during the last six years in the south of Russia, is propagating in an alarming degree many epidemics. The nights bring little or no relief from the heat of the day. The crops are being scorched for the want of rain, and serious apprehensions are entertained for the harvest.

TUESDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

THE NEWS of the last week has been reversed. The rumour now is that Mr. Crosthwaite's leave is likely to be deferred for the present, and may possibly be cancelled altogether. Mr. Mackenzie consequently remains at Simla until the question is decided. Mr. Mackenzie's position is now the same as was that of Mr. Bernard when Sir Rivers Thompson cancelled his leave.

MR. A. O. ACWORTH, Barrister, has been appointed to act as Fourth Judge in the Small Cause Court, in place of the late Mr. G. L. Fagan.

THE PRESIDENCY JAIL, Calcutta, is declared to be a prison in which persons sentenced to be kept in penal servitude may be confined.

THE FOLLOWING is the Chinese idea of a good daughter. The extract is taken from a translation of the *Peking Gazette*:—

"The Governor of Yunnan solicits the bestowal of marks of Imperial approbation on a young woman whose acts of filial piety and devotion have won the respect and admiration of the neighbourhood in which she lived, and have induced the gentry to bring her piety to the notice of the memorialist."

The lady, whose maiden name was Ohien, was the daughter of a small expectant official in the Chingyen district. She was very intelligent as a child, and displayed great earnestness and intensity of character. Her mother suffered from a chronic affection of the liver, and the girl would continually get up in the middle of the night to rub her mother's chest or straighten her back, never ceasing her ministrations until the paroxysm ceased. These attentions continued for years until at last her mother grew so seriously ill that the girl cut flesh from her own arms to mix with her mother's medicine. Her father, too, suffered from an affection of the eyes, to which she gave her constant attention, even licking off the mucus that formed there with her tongue. She was betrothed in due course to a salt official in Yunnan, a widower, and in due course was taken to that province by her father to be married. After she had been married about a fortnight she heard that her father had fallen ill, when she returned home to look after him. Physicians were called in and prayers offered for his recovery, all to no purpose, and the girl, in an agony of remorse for the illness of her father, which she fancied had been the result of his journey to her new home, vowed to her brother that she would follow her father even in death. He died shortly afterwards, and she then refused all food, clasping his coffin after he had been placed in it, and indulging in paroxysms of grief of so intense a nature that she died three days later. The request is granted by Rescript.

VOLTAIRE's "heart" is to be removed from the National Library to the Pantheon, there to rest not far from the remains of Victor Hugo.

LONDON to India in nine days.—General Annenkoff, the noted promoter of the Trans-Caspian railway, in a recent interview with an English traveller, expressed himself as follows: "Russophobia, so much the fashion in England, seriously complicates the question of Central Asia. By laying aside

this animosity it would be seen that there is room for the interests of both countries, and that they ought to make common cause instead of being rivals. And were not needlessly obstinate, we could do with her on the same terms as with Germany. In my opinion, a railway to India would draw us closer together. If Russia completes the Trans-Caspian line as far as Herat, and if England continues the Bolan railway up to this town, your troops may be conveyed to India from London to Sukkur on the Indus via Calais, Berlin, Warsaw, Baku, and the Trans-Caspian line... all in the space of nine days. Dear me! why should the young lady fear the claws of her shaggy wooer. Does not the "Beast" in the story-book lay down his life for "Beauty?"

MORPHIA in China.—The British Consul at Amoy calls attention to the fact that the local consumption of this preparation of opium is rapidly on the increase. It was at first prescribed by foreign doctors as an antidote for opium, but the Chinese are now using it as a cheap substitute for the national narcotic. It is not taxed, and opium is, so there is a considerable difference in price. Shops have been opened for the traffic in all the large towns of the district, as well as in Amoy, and the quantity disposed of is estimated at from two hundred to four hundred ounces a month. Nothing could better demonstrate the futility of the anti-opium agitation set on foot by a few short-sighted philanthropic enthusiasts in England. It can serve no good end to interdict the supply of the Indian drug if, as the facts show, its place can be so easily supplied. Only opium goes from India and Morphia from England.

VISCOUNT HALIFAX, whose death we reported in our last, was born December 20, 1800, graduated as a Double First at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1821, succeeded his father as third baronet, December 31, 1846, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax of Mont Bretton on February 21, 1866. In 1826, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Great Grimsby, and afterwards sat for Wareham, Halifax, and Ripon. In 1832, he was Secretary of the Treasury, in 1835 Secretary to the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's first administration from 1846 till 1852. On the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet in December 1852, he became President of the Board of Control, was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's first administration from 1856 till 1858, and Secretary of State for India, and President of the Indian Council, in Lord Palmerston's second administration, from 1859 to June, 1866. He became Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration, in July 1870 and continued to hold that office till February 1874. He was Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire. He will be succeeded by his son the Hon'ble Charles Lindley.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

THE AUSTRIAN papers continue to watch Russian affairs closely, and, whether on the faith of information which they pretend to have received or out of mere imaginative conjecture speak of extensive war preparations as being still carried on in Russia. The *Tagblatt* professes to have heard that it is the Emperor's intention shortly to assume the title of Emperor of Asia, an act designed to have the same effect as the adoption of the title 'Empress of India' by Queen Victoria during the last Conservative Administration. Russia, says the *Tagblatt*, did not object to the assumption of the Imperial dignity by the Queen, and England could have nothing to say to the Emperor proclaiming himself officially the Sovereign of all those Central Asian States over which he does effectively rule. But by asserting his protection over all the States north of the Indian frontier he would plainly mark his intention that the sphere of England's influence should henceforth be limited within that frontier. The *Tagblatt* adds:—"It is evident that great events are preparing in Central Asia, for it is impossible to look upon the Russian war preparation as no more than rodmontade."

REPORTS from Srinagar up to the 10th instant state that shocks of earthquake continue. The cotton and maize crops are suffering for want of rain. The Maharaja is still very feeble and unable to attend to business.

THE PIONEER'S latest reports from Herat show that three thousand men are still engaged on the fortifications. The main body of the garrison, the total number of which is about 12,000 men, is encamped in close proximity to the city. Intrigue, of course, is rife in the Herat province owing to the presence of the Russians on the northern slopes of the Paropamisus, and we doubt not Colonel Ridgeway's task is becoming more and more difficult, as the Amir's officials are not over-anxious now to see British influence spreading among the non-Afghan races in the north-west corner of Afghanistan. The members of the Boundary Commission are now united in camp at Zindijan, all the detached survey parties having rejoined, including those under Captains Maitland and Talbot. All are well in health in spite of the great heat.

MARSHAL BAZAINE, who is now living in Spain, has been, it is said, reduced to the most abject poverty. Quite lately, being invited to dinner by a friend, he was unable to comply, for want of a decent coat. He has been of late turning all his memorials into cash, a painting, which was a gift of the late Emperor and was on that account very dear to him, had to be parted with for 2,000 francs, in order to meet the butcher's bill, so that the man, who once held the fortune of France and indeed of Europe in his hands, is now living by shifts. The punishment is by no means adequate for the betrayer of his country. Sympathy for such a wretch would be criminal.

A CONGRESS of Orientalists will assemble next year at Vienna, and on that occasion an exhibition of articles brought from the East will be held in the Oriental Museum. A commemorative pamphlet will also be issued containing illustrations of the principal Oriental curiosities preserved in Vienna.

THE following paragraph from a letter in the *Moscow Gazette*, dated Tashkend, at the beginning of June, gives some idea of the preparations already made for war in the Turkestan province. The writer says:—

"War was considered here as irrevocably decided upon. It was even known what troops were to form the detachment from Turkestan. The battalions ordered from Tashkend were to be replaced by others from Vienna. The latter started from Vienna in great haste, and one of the battalions will enter this town to-morrow, followed by a regiment of Cossacks. Many local merchants have despatched transports of provisions along the expected track of the troops, and the officers have made preparations for the campaign by selling their furniture, purchasing horses, &c. Although the expected official orders did not follow, the Tashkend troops were quite ready to take the field in two or three days."

These are the straws which indicate which way the wind blows.

THURSDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

AT THE Madras High Court on the 7th inst. Mr. Justice Kernan sentenced a man to penal servitude for life for stealing the paltry sum of two rupees. The learned Judge in sentencing the prisoner (who admitted to six previous convictions, the last of which was a sentence of seven years' transportation) said:—

"The amount that another man had stolen many years ago, for which he had been sentenced to transportation for life, was only 4 annas. It was not the amount in question which governed the law, but the question is, does the prisoner retain the intention of continuous thieving, and was he fit to remain in the society he was in? If the amount stolen was only one pie, and the evidence showed that the prisoner retained the thieving spirit, he deserved transportation. If I could sentence you to a less period than for life, I would do so; but the Indian Penal Code, which had taken many illustrious men many years to frame, provided that in case of simple theft, if the theft was repeated, the sentence must be transportation for life. I have no option but to sentence you to transportation for life; but the Government may, if it thinks fit, alter it to a less period of transportation."

We cannot help thinking that this report is incorrect. It is impossible to believe that the presiding Judge really said that according to law the repetition of a theft invariably entailed transportation for life, and no reduction was possible. Though no lawyers ourselves, we cannot believe that a presiding Judge has "no option" in the matter. Any how our Magistrates exercise the option pretty frequently. A Judge should give no reason for his action was the old advice.

MR. WILFRID S. BLUNT was selected on the 23rd ult. as the Conservative candidate for North Camberwell.

MR. BRADLAUGH has received the following letter from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with a cheque for 20 guineas: "Dear Mr. Bradlaugh,—Hitherto my sympathy with you in your struggle for securing Northampton constitutional rights has been confined to words. I had some doubt whether, while a member of the Government, I should be justified in going further. This scruple is now removed and I

have much pleasure in forwarding a donation in aid of the expenses to which you have been put."

IT FOLLOWS as a matter of course that, after inoculation for small-pox, cholera and hydrophobia, there should be inoculation for snake-bite. A paper in *Batavia* has the following:—

"A certain man named Van Chol, a native of Surinam, well known there for cures of persons bitten by venomous snakes, has recently, so asserts a correspondent of the *New Rotterdam Courant*, offered to show how he, without danger could allow himself to be bitten by rattlesnakes thereby proving the serviceableness of his remedy for snakebite by inoculation. In the presence of a great number of gentlemen, amongst whom was the Governor, Van Chol put his right hand into the box wherein the snakes had passed three weeks without food and drew one of them out. When the snake had coiled itself round his wrist, it gave him a severe bite, fastening its fangs in the wound for several seconds. After holding the snake a few minutes in his hands, he gave it to a negro lad four years old, who dwells with him and who took hold of it with one hand. The snake did not bite the lad, because, so it is said, no snake ever inflicts two bites in so short a time one after the other. Twelve o'clock noon was about the time when Van Chol got bitten. One hour afterwards his right hand and arm began to swell. In the evening the swelling extended to the right shoulder and breast. Van Chol spat out some blood, and suffered from severe cramps over stomach accompanied by fever. During all this time Van Chol and his comrades were as tranquil as if he was quite well and hearty. He said that he was in no danger at all, and that the bite of the snake had made him ill only because he had been inoculated too long ago against snake poison, and had lately been laid up with sickness in the bush. On this occasion he had taken mercury which, so he said, had neutralised the remedy. In any case, Van Chol fully recovered. It is hard to make out what did prove of avail—the inoculation, the antidote taken by him prepared from herbs of all sorts along with snake's heads, or the incisions made that same evening in one of his arms after which he had arms, shoulders, and breast rubbed hard with limes and different herbs. Experts here hold stoutly that Van Chol could not have recovered had it not been for the inoculation or antidote, they being, besides, of opinion that the bite of a rattlesnake unavoidably brings on death within two or three hours at the utmost.

It is not always to see is to believe, but in the present instance we have not even the poor satisfaction of seeing.

FRIDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* says:—

"The Indian Council, it appears, is showing great consideration for the new Secretary of State. Lord Randolph Churchill has used language which seemed to point to something like the abolition of that body. Such a policy, however, would have been very difficult to carry out, and so just to oblige his lordship, the Council is engaged in abolishing itself. The *Standard* recounts with positive glee the reduction that, from various causes, is taking place in the numbers of the Council. One member is being transferred to another branch of the Government service, another has accepted a high office at one of our Universities, a third has just seen the close of his period of service, a fourth, fifth, and sixth feel themselves superannuated, and are anxious to retire. 'The almost simultaneous withdrawal of six such men,' the apparently inspired paragraph continues, 'involves a complete reconstruction of the Council, and offers a unique opportunity for a drastic remedy.' Wherefore let the remaining members of the Council keep their 'weather eye' open. The new Secretary of State was bound to try some coup, and he is presumably going to try it at their expense. And, perhaps, there is no objection in which he could indulge his reforming zeal, with less danger of serious injury to the country.

Fiat experimentum in corpore vili says the hackneyed adage, and India is a vile body enough.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in noticing the punishments for offences against the Arms Act, says:—

"The Government considers that injudicious punishments of petty or venial offences against the Arms Act do much mischief and cause great hardship; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Commissioners and District Magistrates will hold themselves responsible for superintending the proceedings of their subordinates in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner see no reason why licences to possess arms, especially for sport and the destruction of wild animals, should not be granted liberally to respectable landowners and to other persons of property and good repute in the country. And it is a matter of nothing more than common sense and discretion that inadvertent or immaterial breaches of the Act should receive from Magistrates no more punishment than is necessary to maintain the law."

When moving the Arms Bill, Sir Edward Bayley, from his place in Council, said, the only object of it was to restrain the sale of arms of precision, and subsequently included bill-hooks, and when reminded of it, said, oh that is an oversight, but he never deigned to correct that oversight.

THE HEADMASTERSHIP of Harrow must be the most lucrative post in the scholastic profession, if it be true, as a society paper says, that Dr. Butler leaves the school with a fortune of £100,000.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for India has consented to allow selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, who pass their probation at University College, to reside with any suitable persons sanctioned by the Council.

A CASE which is before the law courts in Egypt illustrates how the Khedive's Government has been

swindled. A. M. Peridon, who had certain claims against the Government, made an agreement with his lawyer abandoning to him all that he could recover over £12,000. and was perfectly satisfied until he learned that his lawyer had screwed out of the Government in his name £31,000, and had pocketed £19,000 for himself. When he found it out, he complained, and an inquiry was ordered. A Cairo paper threatens to give an account of other affairs of a similar nature in which the Egyptian Government has paid out many thousands of pound sterling.

A LAUGHING PLANT.—This is not a flower that laughs, but one that creates laughter, if the printed stories of travellers are to be believed. It grows in Arabia, and is called the laughing plant, because its seeds produce effects like those produced by laughing-gas. The flowers are of a bright yellow, and the seed-pods are soft and woolly, while the seeds resemble black beans, and only two or three grow in a pod. The natives dry and pulverise them; and the powder if taken in small doses makes the soberest person behave like a circus clown or a madman; for he will dance, sing, and laugh and cut the most fantastic capers, and be in an uproariously ridiculous condition for about an hour. When the excitement ceases, the exhausted exhibitor of these antics falls asleep; and when he awakes he has not the slightest remembrance of his frisky doings—(*Vick's Floral Magazine*, American). This is the poetical description. Do you, dear reader, now wish to know what is the prose of it? Well, here is the secret. The seed is no other than that of Ganja.

TRUTH remarks that it is not a bad thing to be a relation of Lord Salisbury's when Lord Salisbury is in power. His nephew, Mr. A. J. Balfour, is president of the Local Government Board; and his brother-in-law, Mr. Alderson, an undistinguished School Inspector, has been made Second Charity Commissioner with £1,500 a year. Yet His Lordship's colleagues "asked questions" when Mr. Herbert Gladstone was made a Lord of the Treasury without pay.

RAJAH SIR T. MADHAVA RAO on the question of early marriages:—

"My firm conviction is that this custom of early marriage is one of recent growth. If you want to know what the early custom was, go to a country where Hindu custom has been kept unsophisticated. Travancore is a purely Hindu State, and has been so for many centuries. There is a class of Brahmins there of the highest class, they are very superior Brahmins. They settled there ages ago. The geographical conditions of the country have kept them isolated, and there they have lived in isolation from time immemorial. No such early marriages are practised there; the girls remain unmarried until they are twenty or twenty-five years of age, and some of them exercise the right to remain unmarried all their lives. My advice is now let us all honestly resolve that there shall be no marriage in our families until the girl is more than twelve and the boy more than sixteen. I suggest this as a practical palliative for immediate purposes."

This is very good indeed, but who is to bell the cat in Madras? In Bengal we observe it in 97 cases out of every 100.

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

THE VIENNA *Neu Freie Presse* congratulates the English Government on its change of Policy towards Turkey; and says that Lord Salisbury, continuing Prince Bismarck's idea, has brought England into complete harmony with the Powers in Central Europe. Not a bad hit; but it is true!

THE PRIZE of Rs. 500 offered by Sir W. P. Andrew, C.I.E., for the best Hindustani translation of the "National Anthem for India" has been awarded to Mr. Gauda Sing, a clerk in the Public Works Department, Lahore. Well, Rs. 500 got by a native!

AT A VERY largely attended meeting of working and master jewellers, held at Birmingham on the 23rd ultimo, a committee of twelve gentlemen was appointed to wait upon the Princess of Wales, with a view to induce her Royal Highness to set the fashion of wearing more jewellery, and to take such other means as they might deem advisable for the purpose of alleviating the distress in the trade. What will preted familiar say to the idea?

AN AMUSING incident happened in the lobby of the House of Commons on the 17th ultimo. The Governor of Kilmainham Gaol visited the House and was in the lobby, where he was recognised by Mr. Healy, who warmly shook hands with him. Other members of the Irish party who have at one time or other been under his care came up to greet him, and finally he was taken into the House and provided with a seat under the gallery by his former charges.

THE SECUNDERABAD paper publishes "letters patent" conferring legislative functions on the Nizam's Council of State. The Council consists of nine members, of whom the Nizam is president. The members are: the Nawab Salar Jung, Prime Minister; the Nawab Shums-ul-Oomrah Amcer-i-Kyber, Khosrah-ed Jah; Maharajah Nairinder Perahad, Bahawal-

Peischar; the Nawab Asman Jah (Busheer-ud-Dowlah); the Nawab Vicar-ool-Oomrah; the Nawab Fuhkar-ul-Mulk; the Nawab Shumsheer Jung; and the Secretary, Mohtamin Jung (Syed Hoosain.) Mahammadan law is founded on the Kuran, and none of the members is a professor of the Kuran.

THE ENGLISH write more letters than any other people in the world, according to the Post-Master-General's annual report just issued. Last year the average number of letters per head rose to 42, a much higher rate than in other countries, while thirty years ago the average only reached 15 per person. All departments—letters, post-cards, newspaper and book post, and parcels—show a like increase. Altogether 1,360,341,400 letters and 160,340,500 post cards passed through the post during 1884, and while over 260,000 epistles were posted without any address whatever, 512,636 letters in the Returned Office could find no owners even after the diligent researches of the famous Post Office "blind men." Amongst other postal curiosities was a penny stamp bearing a letter of twenty-six words, and which was duly delivered. But when the same writer tried a similar experiment on a half-penny stamp, the letter was taxed as insufficiently prepaid. An unlucky live screech-owl was also sent by parcel post and was rescued by a humane country postmaster.

"IT IS INTENDED" says a contemporary, to fit up one section of the Colonial Exhibition as an Indian Bazaar, to be occupied and attended by Natives. The details will be taken from real life; and special care will be taken to give a trustworthy representation of the habits and customs of our Indian fellow subjects. The rich foliage of exotic plants will give a tropical air to the scene, and in the evening the whole Bazaar will be illuminated with Indian and other lamps, and form by night and day a pleasant resort."

IT is now announced that His Highness the Nizam of Haiderabad, accompanied by his Prime Minister, Nawab Salar Jung, and some other of the chief nobles of the State, will leave Hyderabad for England early in April next, so as to arrive in time to see the race for the Derby, at which His Highness is said to be very anxious to be present.

THE RECEIPTS of the District Charitable Society for July amounted to Rs. 17,274, and the expenditure to Rs. 17,270. The total number of persons receiving relief through the different agencies, including pensioners and Natives, is 950, at a cost of Rs. 3,85,765-5. In addition to the above, 126 persons were sheltered in the Alms-house, and 97 lepers were both sheltered and medically treated in the Society's Leper Asylum.

VICTOR HUGO's literary testament is published by the *Rappel* :—

"All his unpublished manuscripts and writings are to be handed to M.M.P. Maurice, A. Vacquerie, and E. Lefevre (the two former being literary and political editors of the *Rappel*, founded by M. Hugo) who are requested to publish at intervals—first his complete works, next those partly finished and lastly the fragments and scattered ideas under the title 'Œuvre.' For this purpose 100,000 frs. is to be reserved from his property, and his three friends are to receive 15 per cent of the profits in the first class of works, 25 per cent on the second, and 50 per cent on the third. The same three friends are empowered to publish at their discretion full letters written by him, in conformity with the principle that letters belong not to him who has received them, but to him who has written them. The three gentlemen named have declared that they will not receive anything for carrying out the trust reposed in them and that the first returns will be added to the subscriptions for the monument.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 218 against 204 and 219 in the 2 preceding weeks and 8 in excess of the corresponding week last year. There were 16 deaths from Cholera against 14 and 26 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 8. The disease still keeps somewhat in excess of the quinquennial figures. Considering the heavy rainfall of the present week a further reduction may be anticipated. There were 3 deaths from small-pox against 2 and 1 in the 2 preceding weeks. Fevers and Bowel Complaints were slightly in excess of the quinquennial averages. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 26.2 per 1,000 per annum.

"AS THE result of the enquiry made by the late Excise Commission, a revision of the establishment of the Excise Department in the Mofussil is now being made. The appointments of some nine Excise Collectors, on a salary of Rs. 200 each per mensem, to be posted to as many districts yielding a large excise revenue, have recently been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal. Of the nine Collectors, five have been selected from the grade of Excise Inspectors, who were on receipt of Rs. 150, per month, one from the ministerial establishment of the late Commission and three from the candidates who have passed the subordinate Service Examinations."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, August 18.—Earl Carnarvon is making a tour in the west of Ireland and has been everywhere cordially received. Arthur Havelock has been appointed Governor of Natal. The English harvest operations are rapidly progressing. The wheat crop is expected to be an average one. The stock markets are improving, and apprehensions are subsiding.

20.—A battery of Field Artillery, No. 26 Company, Royal Engineers, the First Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, the second Battalion Surrey Regiment, the First Battalion Sussex Regiment, the Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and the First Battalions of the Coldstream and Scots Guards, will return home immediately. The First Battalion Gordon Highlanders has been ordered to Gibraltar.

21.—News from Kassala states that the garrison came to terms on 30th July with the besiegers. Osman Digma, when he heard of it, was furious, and started for Kassala immediately.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885.

ANCIENT EASTERN IRANIANS.*

AMONG the rising band of European Avestic scholars Dr. Wilhelm Geiger holds a prominent place. He earned his spurs in 1877, by his translation and edition of the Pehlevi version of the Vendidad, chap. I, which was accepted by the University of Erlangen as his academic thesis for a Doctor's degree. He was then barely 22 years of age. Since then he has steadily and loyally pursued his favorite studies, and published several essays, displaying considerable knowledge and marked critical acumen in the intricacies of a very obscure subject. The most important of his essays is his *Ostiranische Kultur im Alterthum*, and the book under notice is a translation of a portion of it beginning with Chapter III. The object of the author is not to strike a new vein, but to sift the materials which have been accumulated by his predecessors—to pick out grains of the true metal from the mass of crude ore which has been unearthed by the arduous labors of such veterans as Burnouf, Haug, Spiegel, West and others. Not that he eschews original enquiry—no true worker can do that—but in the work in question he confines himself to the task of putting together the net results of Avestic researches as far as they have hitherto proceeded, to take stock of work done, and to make them accessible to the general reader in an acceptable form. The time for such an undertaking in a final, definite, conclusive, satisfactory form has not yet arrived. Much remains yet to be done in almost every branch of the enquiry. Many veins remain yet unopened, many fountains yet untapped. But for the successful progress of the work it is essential that there should be outline maps, provisional sketches, *ad interim* reports, to show how the land lies, what portions have been already surveyed, where exist errors and how they encumber the path, and what remains to be done. Without such guides it is impossible to proceed with any thing like confidence. Dr. Geiger's work affords an excellent illustration of this remark. He proposes to show the extent of civilization which the Eastern Iranians had attained under the influence of the Zoroastrian religion, and he divides his subject (in the translated portion) under the four heads of Ethnography, Private Life, Mental and Moral Culture, and Economical Life. The first treats of the Avesta people in their primitive home, their adversaries and their neighbouring nations. The second head includes physical characteristics of men and women, dwelling, clothing, food, education, sacraments, prayers, funerals, religious dogmas, and the cult of the manes. The third surveys the Iranians in their moral aspect, and their religion and religious rites. The fourth gives a sketch of their domestic life, their agriculture, farming, manufactures, medicine, commerce and settlements in civic or rural communities. And each of these heads and sub-heads shows prominently the insufficiency of the materials which the author has

* Civilization of the Eastern Iranians in Ancient Times, with an Introduction on the Avesta, Religion, by Dr. Wilhelm Geiger. Translated from the German by Durab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, Vol. I Ethnography and Social Life, London, 1885.

had to deal with, and the wide gaps which yet remain to be filled up. Under some of the sub-heads the information given amounts almost to the admission that we know nothing about them as yet, and under others the painful process of generalization from casual words of doubtful import sadly betrays the "abuse of words" to which resort had to be made. We refer to these facts not with a view to condemnation, but in order to prove the value of such outline sketches. They show us what remains to be done, and direct us where we have to turn our attention, in order to secure more light. From what has been definitely proved it is obvious that the Eastern Iranians had attained to a stage of civilization far removed from that of most of the primitive rude people who surrounded them, and that no nation on the face of the earth had surpassed them. In their idea of the Godhead they had acquired a pre-eminence which has not yet been surpassed. Belief in monotheism formed the corner-stone of their religion, and they cherished it with the greatest ardour. And their rituals had the special advantage of being free from all sanguineous offerings and sacrifices of an unmeaning and debasing character. Their God was no jealous being insisting upon heavy amercements, but a benign, merciful father ever within call of his worshippers. This peculiarity of their religion enables the Parsis of the present day to neutralize the proselytizing zeal of their Christian neighbours with great effect. To the Hindus the history of the Iranians has peculiar interest, not only as that of an ancient nation which early rose to a high state of civilization, but also as that of a nation which is an offshoot of their own primitive stock, and one which has best preserved the traces of their early culture. Language, religion, beliefs, dogmas, prejudices, rituals, national customs, appear to have been at one time the same among the Hindus and the Iranians, and now seem different solely on account of intervening physical causes. The study of this subject would afford materials of high value for history. We shall try to illustrate this by citing an instance. Our Hindu readers know well the theory about the *Pitris* or manes—the souls of our ancestors dwelling in a special region of their own, in which the duration of night and day is equal to a year according to our mundane civil reckoning; and the duty we owe them to make offerings of food and water for a fortnight in September every year, the *Ama-vasya sraddha* and *Tarpana*. The ancient Iranians cherished this belief and this practice in full, and their modern representatives, the Parsis, preserve them with great devotion. The manes among them, are known by the name of *Fravashis*. These *Fravashis* bear vivid recollection of their earthly homes, and visit them every year in September, and watch the progress of their descendants, helping and blessing those who are pious, dutiful and respectful to the Manes. "For several days they dwell among men; and if they find that their memory still survives among their relatives or descendants, and their service is neither forgotten nor neglected, then they support them (the relations), bestow upon them plenty, prosperity and blessings, pour out in abundance water that moistens their fields and protect them against the assaults of their enemies." The Parsi *Tarpan* and *Sraddha* are at this time imperative, and five days are specially devoted to them. The details may at times appear different at first sight, but careful study soon dispels the illusion. This is not the place to describe at length the close relationship of the Hindu and the Parsi rituals, but the subject is well worthy of being thoughtfully worked out by intelligent students. It is sure to prove as useful as the essay of the late Dr. Haug, in which that gentleman traced the intimate relation existing between the Homa of the Hindus and of the Avestic people. For many such enquiries the essays of Dr. Geiger are sure to be exceedingly useful, and Mr. Sanjana has done well in making a portion of them readily accessible to Indian students. He is to be congratulated also upon the highly creditable manner in which he has accomplished his task. His translation is at once clear, simple, idiomatic and accurate, totally unaffected by the compounding genius, the *samasa*, of the German language, and may

well take rank with the better class of English versions of German works on antiquarian subjects. We hope we shall soon have the pleasure of welcoming the second volume of this work.

THE TRUE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

THIS important question has been discussed with remarkable ability and breadth of view by "a British Officer" in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The position taken up by the writer is, that the British Government should "set about in a business-like way to organize the true defence of India by improving the present condition of its Indian army and its relation with its feudatories." Now that the excitement created by the late critical and alarming time has subsided and the British public has returned to sanity, the question raised by the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* should receive careful consideration. There can be little doubt that the contentment and good will of the princes and people of the country will do more to strengthen the foundations of the British Empire in India than the addition of another army corps to its armed forces for the fortification of its frontier. So long as the princes and people of India are ready to rise up to a man in defence of the existing order of things, Her Majesty's Government here is not only safe from any internal disorder, but also secure against any foreign aggression. This proposition may be taken for an axiom. Russia founds her hopes of conquering this country on the assumption that her approach on the frontier of India would be a signal to princes and people to rise against their rulers. General Skobelev, in his famous plan for the invasion of India, develops this idea at some length. The warm and open loyalty lately manifested by all classes of the Indian population is altogether astonishing to the Russians. The semi-official press of St. Petersburg and Moscow has begun to characterise the late wonderful demonstration as an empty manifestation and expression of lip-loyalty. But when Russia is satisfied that the princes and people of this country are sincerely and devotedly loyal to the throne and person of their Gracious and beloved Sovereign, she will at once give up all idea of invading it. It is, therefore, most desirable that the British Government should at once set about to render still firmer the loyalty and confidence of the princes and people of the country by a system of administration which should leave no cause for complaint.

The writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not discuss in all its bearings and aspects the interesting subject he has taken up. In the article under notice he confines himself to only two factors in the problem—the state of the Indian army and the good-will, loyalty and power of the feudatory chiefs. He points out that the Native army in India is in a markedly inefficient state, and quite unfit to meet in warfare a well-armed, well-disciplined European force. He strongly denounces the present system of promoting men from the ranks to the high and responsible position of Native Commissioned officers. He writes:—"Let the Native officers of regiments be cadets from the houses of old Indian gentry; let them pass through a course of training, undergo a competitive examination and be then appointed to their regiments. The proper relationship between officer and men would thus be soon established and the abuses of the present absurd system would cease." As we have discussed this question fully in a recent issue we need only say that we are perfectly at one with the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on this point. He also condemns the system on which European officers with a Native regiment are recruited. He observes: "The European officers with a Native regiment are obtained from a pernicious institution called the Staff Corps. In it promotion is regulated by length of service, and officers are promiscuously shifted from service in one regiment to another; eight or nine changes may take place in as many years and this being so, the officer can hardly be expected to take much interest in the regiment in which he is at any time serving. This commandant as a rule, is quite sick of India, and his chief ideas are a quiet life and his prospective pension. . . . The wing commanders have practically

nothing to do; the adjutant manages the whole regiment, the quarter-master looks after the clothing, and wing subalterns have no particular work assigned to them; they follow the regiment, mounted in parade, and are rather in the way than otherwise. Imagine this regiment in action: the few European leaders with vague duties and almost strangers to the men, the Native Officers incapable of leadership. Go farther: the few whites are soon killed off, being mounted they are conspicuous; then where is the regiment? . . . The remedy for all this is to greatly increase the number of British officers in a Native regiment. There should be at least two per troop or company, and they should be sent straight from Sandhurst to join their regiments, with which they should remain throughout their whole service. Promotion should go in the regiments; and useless appointments, such as wing commanders and wing officers, should be done away with." We agree with much of what the writer says in the passage we have just quoted; but we are strongly opposed to his proposal to increase the number of British officers in a Native regiment. This question was fully discussed in connection with the scheme for re-organizing the Native Army which was framed by the Government of Lord Northbrook. The number of officers at present attached to a regiment of Native Infantry is 23, of whom 7 are Europeans and 16 are Natives. It was vehemently urged in the time of Lord Northbrook that the number of European officers was not sufficient to secure and maintain the efficiency of the Native Army. Lord Salisbury, who was then Secretary of State for India, rightly held that the number was sufficient for the ordinary exigencies of field service. He pointed out that in time of necessity it was in the power of Government to make a temporary increase in the number of European officers, by drawing either upon the officers employed on duties other than regimental, upon those absent on furlough, as well as upon those with regiments left in garrison. Sir Henry Norman, who was then Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, went into the whole question thoroughly, and brought forward statistics of the losses of British officers of the Bengal Army sustained in different wars. He showed that in the whole Sutlej campaign only 12 officers of Native regiments were killed and 2 dangerously, and 29 severely wounded; so that the number *hors de combat* was 43, being at the rate of very little over one officer per regiment engaged. In the second Sikh War the total loss amounted to one and-a-half officer per regiment, while at the siege of Delhi in 1857 where the casualties were extraordinarily heavy, the loss did not exceed two and-a-half officers per regiment. After adducing these facts and figures, Sir Henry Norman pertinently asked—are these losses such as it would be impossible to replace? An emphatic negative must be the answer returned to this question. It will be generally admitted that the number of European officers with a Native regiment need not be increased if the Native Officers made themselves worthy of the position assigned to them. This result, as we have shown in a previous issue, can easily be achieved under a new and improved system of selecting and training the Native officers of the Army. Let carefully selected young men of education and birth combined with good physique be directly appointed to the Commissioned grades of the Native Army, and let them pass through a course of training. Native Officers selected and trained in this way will be worthy of their position and capable of leadership, and then there will be no necessity to increase the number of British Officers in a Native regiment.

We, however, entirely agree with all that the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says about the necessity of improving the existing relations between the British Government and the feudatory princes in India. He protests against the practice of placing a Political Agent at the Court of every feudatory chief. These political officers, he points out, are, by lack of training, quite ignorant of the requirements of the important and delicate position in which they are placed. He remarks:—"It would seem that he thought a Native State was solely kept

up by a benign Government for the support of the Political Agent and his assistants. Irritation is constantly caused in the Native Princes' mind by the acts of the political officers, and he is frequently, sometimes roughly, reminded that he rules only on sufferance, and that the Political Agent is there to keep a jealous watch and suspicious espionage on all his actions. Petty annoyances, often unintentionally committed, but done in the name of the British Government, cause constant heart-burnings and stop at the fountain head those feelings of loyal confidence which happily, in the crisis passing over, burst forth in such convincing force. What is wanted is that more confidence should be placed in our loyal feudatories, and that the old-fashioned espionage should be abated. I have good means of knowing that the Native Princes of India exercise an enormous social influence over the people of British India and loyalty and contentment within their palaces mean nothing short of a loyal India throughout the length and breadth of the land. Some years back, when cruelty, oppression, and crime were rampant in Native States, when the revenues were devoted to luxury and licentiousness; when the ruler was surrounded by an ignorant priesthood and evil counsellors—the watchfulness of the Political Agent over the whims and acts of the Prince was doubtless very necessary and the disapproval of the ruling Power not unfrequently had to be impressed on him. Now we have a change in all things except the old manners and customs of the representatives of the British power. The rising Princes of India of to-day are enlightened and educated men. Good Government is being introduced under their rule." It is high time that effectual measures should be adopted in order to place the relations between the feudatory Princes and the paramount power on a satisfactory footing. As things now stand these Princes are entirely at the mercy of the British Officers who represent the Foreign Office at their Courts. The powers which the Political Agent wields are enormous, and his presence always reminds the chiefs that they are not trusted. The suggestion which the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes for utilizing the armies of the Native States deserves serious consideration. These armies, it is notorious, are at present little better than half-armed and useless rabble. Why should not these be improved and made a source of strength to the Empire? The writer remarks:—"A Native Prince is absolutely forbidden to improve the condition of his army beyond such trifles as giving them a new suit of uniform occasionally. Guns they have none of the slightest use. Small arms of the old 'Brown Bess' description, from which it would be dangerous to fire a ball; any improvement in this weapon is forbidden. Discipline is at the lowest ebb; and it would be found that in a time of trial and danger these ill-disciplined hordes would be much more troublesome to deal with than well-disciplined men. What a pillar of strength to the Empire would be the addition of, say, 150,000 or 200,000 disciplined soldiers, with no extra cost to the British exchequer. That our army in India must be numerically increased is a foregone fact; and yet how is it to be done without increased taxation? By seizing the opportunity now before us is to make efficient the forces of the Native States." Lord Dufferin is a sagacious statesman and experienced diplomatist. Will his Lordship have the courage to act upon the suggestion thrown out by the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*? None knows better than the present Viceroy that by placing confidence in the Princes and people of India the foundations of British rule in this country would be greatly strengthened.

THE WHEAT TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.

THE resolution of the Punjab Government regarding the present conditions and the future prospects of the wheat trade of the Punjab requires more than a passing notice. Oudh has been called the granary of Hindustan, but if we are to believe the statistics relating to the wheat cultivation in the Punjab, which have been lately compiled, the land of the five waters ought to be honored with that title. It is a well known fact that one-third of the cultivated area

of that province is regularly cropped with wheat, and as the Punjab is admirably suited for the growth of the finest qualities of wheat, the Lieutenant-Governor is justified in believing that the Punjab is destined to become the chief wheat-exporting province of Hindustan. We find from the published returns that in 1882-83 the money value of the wheat consigned by rail to Kurra- chee—the chief outlet for the trade of the Punjab—exclusive of river traffic, amounted to Rs. 51,42,886, and in the past year to 54,71,950. The exports of wheat to Bombay have also been very large, and have increased from a weight of 218,384 maunds in 1882-83 to 1,433,576 in 1883-84, while the consignments to Calcutta have decreased from 240,082, maunds in 1882-83 to 211,384 maunds in 1883-84. It will be seen from these figures that the trade is growing in importance every year, and the Punjab Government may justly view with pride the prospects of wealth which the trade opens to the province. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is adopting adequate measures for the improvement and development of the trade which is destined in time to make the Punjab one of the richest provinces of the Empire. The disadvantages under which the trade suffers may be classified as (1) economical, (2) administrative and physical. The chief economical drawback is the dirty condition in which the grain is usually purchased, and the first thing is to obtain if possible clean wheat for export unmixed with dirt and other inferior grain. No reform can be looked for in this direction unless the status of the cultivators as a body be improved. The agriculturist, we are told, has at present little or no interest in turning out a clean sack of wheat, as the middleman pays him no more for the cleaned article than is paid for uncleaned wheat. We are not at all surprised to hear that this state of things obtains to a marked degree only when the cultivator is deeply in the debt of the middleman, and as impecuniosity is chronic among the Punjab peasantry, economical reforms must not be expected from them. The farmers in the Punjab are generally in a small way, and Sir Charles Aitchison is inclined to believe that for the purposes of a large export trade the work of cleaning the grain must, according to the natural division of labour, fall upon the trader, and that Government must look rather to the self-interest of this class than to advising cultivators to take pains and trouble to produce a result which bring them little or no perceptible profit. The Punjab Government seems to know very well how to make virtue of necessity. No amount of moral lecturing on the part of the Government would induce the cultivators to invest money on the cleaning process. The reason for their not doing so is obvious. They are so poor that they cannot afford to waste, as they think it, the little they have in cleaning the wheat from extraneous matter. In other provinces a cultivator generally threshes his wheat on a wooden floor, and a common fan is used in winnowing the grain. Even such a cheap method of cleaning cannot be adopted by the Punjab peasantry. They are too poor to do it. Their poverty is the outcome of the boasted dead level system which the Punjab Government has introduced in the province. All the large proprietors have been swept away, and are replaced by small farmers who cannot even afford to thresh and winnow their grain. What we deplore in the Punjab will soon be the case in Bengal and Oudh, where large rich Zemindars and Taluqdars still own large landed estates. When the Tenancy Act is in full swing in Bengal, and when a reformed Rent Law is framed for Oudh, and Zemindars and Taluqdars are reduced to the level of the Punjab farmers, the cultivators of these two provinces also will share the fate of their brothers of the Punjab. But to cry against the Tenancy Act is crying in the wilderness, and the radical reformers of the day would denounce us as old-world men who know nothing of the economic theories of the present day. It is better that these provinces should be ruined and impoverished under the new system, than that the country should grow rich and prosper under the old order of things. The fate of the Punjab ought to be a warning to our Government.

His Honor believes that the Punjab cultivator can be taught a great deal in the matter of production. We cannot understand in what way the

cultivator can be educated to increase the growing capacity of the soil, and to improve the quality of the grain. The production of wheat in the Punjab is certainly of some antiquity, and though we admit that the conditions of the wheat demand have changed enormously, and that with a change in the demand an alteration in the conditions of production is inevitable, we are unable to see how in the present state of land tenures of the province, and the impoverished condition of the Punjab peasantry, the production question can be satisfactorily dealt with. We are at one with Sir Charles Aitchison that the Government would be failing in its duty if it neglected any legitimate means of placing before the agriculturist the profits which may result from the production of a superior and unmixed grain and of promulgating the simpler methods by which this improvement in production may be attained. We have a strong suspicion, however, that the efforts of Government will be frustrated by the simplest of all obstacles—the impecuniosity of the cultivators. We wonder how Punjab, under such a ruinous system of land tenures, can yet compete with other provinces in the production of wheat and other grains. The cultivators live from hand to mouth, and yet Punjab boasts of a growing wheat-trade. The province is rich in its agricultural resources, but the Government is doing all it can to retard the growth of its natural wealth by introducing a Rent-law which is simply ruining the province. Let us hope the new Rent-law, which the Government contemplates to give to the Punjab, will deal with the question in a statesman-like manner; but after the experience we had in Bengal we cannot expect that the contemplated Rent-Law will in any way be an improvement upon the old law. We fear that things will be in a much worse condition than they are at present.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

THE old story over again. The last week of the Session, a thinly-attended House, most people gone to pay their debts to St. Grouse, an atmosphere of general listlessness and ennui, a conviction of mere empty formality, and no business, pervading everywhere, and we have all the accessories amidst which the financial affairs of 250 millions of human beings were, the other day, settled for a year, in the course of a few hours' talk. But for the invariable return of the same occurrence year after year the event would have caused to our people the most intense pain, bordering on despair. Sydney Smith says "eels get used to skinning," and so must we. During the days of the East India Company the periodical renewal of the charter gave occasion for enquiry and discussion; but those days are gone, and the discussion of the Indian Budget must be all taken for granted. Had India been even the football of party politics, there would have been some chance of the dull monotony of unbroken stagnation being at least occasionally broken; but it is not; it is with its teeming millions too insignificant to rival even the twenty thousand lucifer match makers who a few years ago made a powerful ministry cave in, or twice that number of grog-sellers who have actually overthrown one. But such being really the case, we must bear our lot as best we can, and, like the Turks, repeat the pregnant shibboleth *kismet*.

The figures produced at the debate were of course mostly counter-parts of what were published in Calcutta five months ago, but with a difference. The ordinary and the extraordinary parts come out in marked contrast. As a rule our incomings are always greater than our outgoings, and we have every year to close with a surplus. But then all this refers to ordinary income and expenditure. To come to the reality, we have to clapon them our extraordinary expenditure, and then we discover the unpleasant fact that our surpluses are all on paper, and that we never can close a year without adding considerably to our national debt. In the language of the *Englishman's* summary "the budget of March last has been completely upset by the preparations rendered necessary by the advance of Russia in Central Asia. It had been necessary to place on a war

footing two Army Corps, involving extra military expenditure in India to the amount of £2,600,000. Ordnance had been bought in England to the amount of £450,000. Extra subsidies would be paid to the Amir of Afghanistan amounting to £250,000; there would be spent on Frontier Railway construction and material £1,180,000 in excess of what was provided in the budget, of which £700,000 had been withdrawn from other works. In all, the late Government found it necessary to incur liabilities to the amount of £3,780,000, in order to meet the advance of Russia. In addition to this there had been an increased opium charge to the extent of £600,000. There was a discount charge of £500,000 on the loan of £3,500,000 raised in England, and an extra charge of £75,000 for a telegraphic cable in the Persian Gulf, so that the March budget had been affected on the wrong side to the extent of £4,963,000." Keeping out of view the retrenchments, which in many instances, imply reduced efficiency of minor departments, or stoppage of much-needed public works, and the swallowing up of the Famine Fund, the result of the Russian threat may be set down as amounting to a cost of five crores. We have then ten crores sanctioned for frontier railways, which will entail a permanent interest charge of forty lakhs. A good part of the ten millions has been appropriated to the payment of the deficit of the last year, and we shall have ere long to borrow another ten millions to make up the funds necessary for work. We shall have to borrow, further, for defensive works on the frontier, and the rearming of our army. What the exact capital outlay for these works may turn out to be it is impossible to guess, but a chain of fortifications from Persia to Sibi, with heavy armaments, must cost considerably more than 15 crores, which means an annual interest charge of 60 lakhs. The total additional interest charge annually will exceed two crores. The Budget announcements further include an accession of 27,000 native troops and a corresponding number of European soldiers. The cost of these 50 thousand men will be cheap at two crores a year.

The total of these annual charges comes up to 4 crores, and that is the sum we shall have to provide henceforward to keep the Bear away from our door, and that Bear not maimed, not singed, not even frightened, but made as bold and overbearing as possible by concessions, surrenders and repeated humiliations on the part of our representatives. We love not peace less than our neighbours, but, knowing that no peace is of any value which is purchased from an overbearing enemy, we have hitherto persistently opposed the peace negotiations of the Gladstone Ministry, as we believed they were based on a *pot au feu* policy which looked to nothing beyond what fell into the pot for the moment. Most of our native contemporaries opposed us; they dreaded the cost of war without reckoning the extent of that cost, and insisted on peace at any price to save the country from further taxation. And now they have it. A bill of four crores to be provided annually by the very means which they most dread. Had our rulers accepted the alternative of war the cost could never have exceeded, as far as India is concerned, forty or fifty millions, and the interest thereon would have been under two millions a year *i. e.*, war would have been cheaper by one half, and then we would have so humbled and humiliated the enemy as to make him carefully remember the lesson for half a century. Doubtless no one can positively forecast the issues of war, but a war with Russia, whenever it breaks out, will not be a duel between England and Russia; it is morally certain to drag in some of the leading nations of Europe, as also Turkey, and it is equally certain that England will have more allies than what Russia can possibly have, and with such alliance it would need no power of prophecy to foretell the issue.

The only part of the Budget speech which will be read with universal satisfaction in India is that where a half promise is thrown out to appoint a Parliamentary Commission to inquire into the affairs of this country. Such a Commission has been repeatedly prayed for by the people during the last fifteen years, and it is urgently needed for the sake of good Government. Should

the general elections in November serve to keep the Conservatives in power we may safely rely on Lord Randolph Churchill redeeming his promise next year, and the chances would be even, but then at best we have an even chance and no more. As a matter of fact, however, the odds are heavy against the party in power, and our prospects in the matter of a fair enquiry are as gloomy as possible. And whatever the prospects in that respect, the extra four crores must be paid by the people in whatever way they can.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT HAS been raining here incessantly for the last five days. The roads are flooded and many old houses have tumbled down. As we go to press the sky looks murky and threatens more rain. We wish we could say the more the merrier.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S telegraphic news on Friday from Ceylon about Sir Rivers Thompson stated that "he is better for the sea air and rest, but appears very much shaken." On Saturday the editor summarised the news by saying "the accounts of Sir Rivers Thompson's health are not altogether favourable." The Colombo correspondent of the *Statesman*, on Friday, telegraphed that Sir Rivers "is in a very feeble state." When he left Calcutta we had the assurance from our contemporary of the *Englishman* that there was nothing the matter with Sir Rivers; he was only a little fagged by overwork, and a month's rest was all that he needed. Of that rest he has now had a week, and it is difficult for us to understand how comes he still "to appear much shaken," or "very feeble" or "not altogether favorable." This difficulty, however, is nothing new. Poor Sir Cecil Beadon was ailing; he could do no work; when hundreds of thousands were dying of starvation in Orissa he was confined to his coach at Darjeeling, but he would take no leave. Once he took a week's leave to cruise in the Bay, that was enough; he stuck—not to his work, for he could do no work—but to his post, and when at last he retired he had so completely broken down his health that he went home only to die. Sir George Campbell was similarly ill and applied for leave, but when the time for leave-taking came he would not go, and insisted upon holding on to his post, and when at a conference at the Government House, the Doctors all pronounced against him, he exclaimed that he was the victim of a conspiracy. Lord Northbrook, however, did not yield, and Sir George was forced to go, and because he was forced to go he is still thriving on his native heather. Sir Rivers Thompson is enacting the same role, for over three years he is being reported every now and then as ailing. Once he applied like Sir George for six months' leave; but when the time came for going he got his leave cancelled, a kind-hearted but a not very wise Viceroy yielding to his wishes; but he remained confined to his room, and had to undergo a surgical operation for some internal tumour. He has never been himself again, and the complaint of ill health has ever been in the air, at times contradicted or explained away by the friendly papers in some way or other, but never absent. On the present occasion, it is mere fog from overwork and nothing more. We hope such is really the case and that in a month's time Sir Rivers will return to his post, and hold it on without a break for the next eighteen months.

Since writing the above we have seen a private telegram from Colombo, which says that Sir Rivers Thompson is steadily improving in health.

PRUDERY and hypocrisy have howled themselves hoarse to no purpose. The much-maligned *Pall Mall Gazette* has scored another point. Not satisfied with denouncing the proprietors of that paper invited enquiry, and offered to prove their allegations. A Committee of five gentlemen was impanelled, and the evidence was laid before them. The Committee men were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Samuel Morley M. P. and Mr. R. T. Reid

M. P., Q. C. and the following is the text of their report:

"We have been requested to investigate the truth of the statements contained in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of 6, 7, 8, and 10 July, 1885, under the title, 'The Report of our Secret Commission.' In doing so we decided from the first to exclude any inquiry into charges against particular men, or classes of men, or into the conduct of police officers. We have strictly confined ourselves to inquiry into the system of criminal vice described in that Report.

"After carefully sifting the evidence of witnesses, and the materials before us, and without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that taken as a whole, the statements in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on this question are SUBSTANTIALLY TRUE.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. Laidman have got up a memorial praying that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces should mercifully treat the case of Mr. L. This is as it should be. What is the good of having friends if they don't prove serviceable in times of need? Among the signatories there are some natives who are described as "zemindars," which in the North West is equivalent to farmers, the zemindars of Bengal being represented in the North West by Taluqdars. None of these, we presume, has had the benefit of Mr. Laidman's flowery language. They say that they frequently appeared in Mr. L's court, but do not venture to say that they never had an opportunity of listening to extracts from his peculiar vocabulary. It is to be hoped that when Mr. Laidman returns to his court, smiling under the sunshine of Sir Charles Lyall's grace, he will not forget his admirers. Then the natives, as Burke said, worship alike the God of all mercy and the incarnation of evil genius in *Sitala*, the goddess of small-pox.

THIRTY years ago three scholars came to this country to prosecute physical researches in India and Higher Asia. These were the brothers Schlagintweit. The oldest of them, Adolph, fell a victim to a conspiracy during his travels in Kashgar, in 1857. Hermann became an invalid from the hardships he had gone through in his travels, and, after lingering for several years, died in his native land (Bavaria). The third Robert von Schlagintweit had before travelled in South America, and contributed largely to the physical history of the places he had visited. On his return from India he was appointed Professor of Geography in the University of Giessen, Hesse Darmstadt, which office he held till 1880, when he went to America to further carry on his physical and linguistic researches, but failing in health he returned, and devoted the remainder of his life in sorting, arranging and revising his papers for the press. He died in June last. The vast collections of natural history and other objects which the three brothers had made during their Himalayan travels were first deposited in the Castle of Jagersburg near Forenheim, and subsequently purchased by King Louis II. for the Bavarian national Museum. The scientific information collected were published from time to time in diverse essays, and in four volumes 4to under the title of "the Scientific Results of a Mission to High Asia." The work was designed to extend to 9 volumes, but the failing health of the authors prevented their carrying out of the plan. In India the only relic now extant of their labours is a collection of about 350 electrotype casts of the faces of the different Himalayan tribes. They are now deposited in the Indian Museum. For ethnological study they are of immense value. The diaries and correspondence of Robert, it is said, extend to 41 vols. in MS. and contain an immense amount of valuable matter.

THE STATESMAN notices an act of injustice done by the Bengal Government in connection with Civil Service promotion. When the Magistracy of Bhagalpur fell vacant the other day by the temporary absence of Mr. Doyley, the officer who had the strongest claim to the officiating post was Mr. De; but he was set aside in favor of Mr. Foulder, who is greatly his junior. The only

apparent cause of the supersession is that Mr. De is a native—the old story of the crime of color. We are not at all surprised that such should be the case under the present regime, but we are not the less thankful to our contemporary for taking becoming notice of it.

WE ARE equally thankful to our contemporary for the warm interest he has evinced in the Tikkari case, and the able manner in which he has exposed the grave injustice that has been done to a young lady of the highest rank in the country. What grieves us most in the matter is that such a calm, quiet, judicious and impartial officer as Mr. Reynolds, should be so sadly mixed up in the case. The most disgraceful part of the affair appears to be a proposition to deprive the lady of her ancestral title of Maharani, and to address her with the contemptuous epithet, Musummat, and that because she declines to allow her family property to be snatched away from her at the caprice of Mr. Bolton, the Collector of Gya, and placed in charge of the Court of Wards *i. e.* of Mr. Bolton. We wonder if Mr. Bolton had been in Calcutta he would have recommended that Mr. Norris should no longer be addressed as "Honorable," because he has brought an action against the Secretary of State. It is extremely difficult to write in cold blood against such high-handed injustice, and yet if we use strong words down will the *Pioneer* fall on us with grave charges of scurrility and disloyalty.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Prospectus of the National Association Fund which has been formed for applying "the Countess of Dufferin's Fund" to the supply of Female Medical aid to the women of India. Her Majesty the Queen Empress has graciously consented, we are informed, to become the Patroness of the Association:

"His Excellency the Viceroy will be Patron of the Association in India.

Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin has consented to accept the office of Lady President of the Association.

The following persons have consented to become, Vice-Patrons and Vice-Patronesses of the Association: Vice-Patrons.—H. E. the Right Hon'ble M. E. Grant-Duff, C.I.E., H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, C.I.E., H. H. the Hon. Sir C. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Hon. Sir A. Lyall, K.C.B., H. H. the Hon'ble Sir A. Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I. Vice-Patronesses.—H. E. Mrs. Grant-Duff, C.I.E., H. E. Lady Reay, Lady Aitchison, Lady Lyall, Lady Rivers Thompson. All donors to the amount of Rs. 5,000 or upwards will be considered Life Councilors; all donors of Rs. 500 or upwards will be Life Members. Ordinary Members will pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. The minimum annual subscription of an Ordinary Member will be Rs. 5, but donations of any smaller sum will be duly acknowledged.

The objects which the National Association is formed to promote may be classified as follows:—

I.—*Medical tuition*; including the teaching and training in India of women as doctors, hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives.

II.—*Medical relief*; including (a) the establishment, under female superintendence, of dispensaries and cottage hospitals for the treatment of women and children; (b) the opening of female wards under female superintendence in existing hospitals and dispensaries; (c) the provision of female medical officers and attendants for existing female wards; (d) and the founding of hospitals for women where special funds or endowments are forthcoming.

III.—*The supply of trained female nurses and midwives* for women and children in hospitals and private houses.

To carry out these objects it will be necessary to provide scholarships for women under tuition of training, to give grants in aid to institutions that provide satisfactorily for the medical training of women, and to procure in the first instance from Europe or America a sufficient number of skilled medical women on adequate salaries. In time it may be hoped that the Indian female medical schools will furnish what is required. The Central Committee will undertake to engage competent medical women for the charge of female medical schools and wards if desired to do so by the Branches or affiliated Societies, but will make it their special care to supply the wants of those places which are outside the sphere of any such local organisations.

We wish complete success to the Fund, and earnestly hope that our countrymen will

substantial aid to the promoters to carry out the noble objects which the Association has in view. The Native Community is deeply indebted to the noble lady who has consented to have her name associated with the Fund, and to whose philanthropic efforts the National Association owes its existence.

WE FIND from the Report on the Administration of the Jail Department, in Bengal, for 1884, that the number of convicts remaining in jail at the close of 1884 was greater than at the end of 1883. The number in 1883 was 13,417, while at the end of 1884 it was 14,051. The difference was 634. This is not a large number it is true, but still the increase is to be regretted. An increase in the number of convicts means an increase in the number of criminal offences committed in the province, and this is a direct consequence of the want of proper Police vigilance. A steady decrease was noticed in preceding years in the daily average number of prisoners, and we naturally expected that there would be a proportionate decrease in the past year also. The statistics show a different result. The increase is attributed to a partial failure of crops, and to the distress among the poorer classes thereby occasioned in some places. This is the stereotyped explanation of an increase of crime, and we are unable to accept it as correct. We do not find the conditions of the past year peculiarly favourable to the growth of crime, and we must, therefore, ascribe the increase in criminal offences, not to peculiarities of the season, but to other causes which come under the cognisance of the Police Department.

TWENTY-TWO prisoners were released during the past year, under a rule of the Jail Code, which permits the release of a prisoner who has not more than six months to remain in Jail, and has there contracted a disease likely to prove fatal if he remains, but from which he has a good chance of recovery if he be released. On this subject the Inspector-General of Jails remarks: "There is a decrease in the number of convicts released on medical grounds, and, nevertheless, several were improperly released, their deaths immediately after release proving that their chance of recovery was not sufficiently good to justify their release under the terms of rule 487. . . . I do not think it right that the death-rate of jails should be ostensibly reduced by releasing prisoners who are dying. Much as a high death-rate in the jail population is to be deplored, I consider it objectionable that the true facts should in any way be obscured; and whether the death of a prisoner is due to the conditions of jail life or not, the fact of such death should not be concealed by his removal from jail in moribund condition." There is nothing objectionable in these remarks, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs with them. Those who can read between the lines would perceive that the Inspector-General protests against an objectionable practice which is but too common in our jails. That advantage is sometimes taken of the rule, mentioned above, so as to release a prisoner in a moribund condition in order to reduce the nominal death-rate of the Jail, cannot admit of a doubt, and the Inspector-General is fully justified in drawing attention to the practice. Sir Rivers Thompson, however, is indignant at the very suggestion of such a lax practice in the jails of the Province. He would not believe that the Jail Superintendents would not exercise proper discretion in working the rule in question. In his opinion "the Jail Superintendents seldom err in this direction." Convicts released under it are for the most part those who have suffered long from phthisis or bowel complaints. A prisoner's condition becomes either gradually or rapidly worse, and the Superintendent sees that the only chance of saving his life is to release him. But the change may come too late. The sufferer may not have the strength to bear the journey to his home or his downward progress may have made such way that it cannot be checked. Still the Lieutenant-Governor would prefer that an occasional prisoner should die immediately after release rather than that numerous prisoners should die in jail who might possibly have been saved had the rule been applied with a little less strictness and

a little more humanity. We give full credit to His Honor for his humane motives, but would ask him not to place too much reliance on the discretionary powers of his Jail Superintendents in the matter.

ONE Babu J. N. Ghose has just published an essay "on The Theory of Morals," which on its title page he claims as his own production. It has been printed at the *Tribune Press*, Lahore, and bears date 1885. On comparing it with an essay under the same name and described as "read to the Moral Philosophy students of the Patna College," by Babu Rajkrishna Mukharji M.A., B.L., and published at Calcutta in 1871, we find the two to be identical, *verbatim et literatim*, all printers' errors included. One notable misprint in the old brochure is "profounded" which the context requires should be *propounded*. In the copy sent to us this and several other misprints were corrected in manuscript, but in the reprint they have been faithfully reproduced. The question now at issue is, is this a case of simple plagiarism, or are Rajkrishna Mukharji, former lecturer in Philosophy, Patna College, and J. N. Ghose, the same person, the Brahman converting himself by a curious process of evolution into a Kaith, or a Gowala? We shall gladly publish any reply to this query that the persons concerned may think fit to send us; provided of course the reply is short and confined to the point raised. We commend this query also to our contemporary of the *Lahore Tribune*.

By an unfortunate mistake our printers omitted to insert in its place the following note which was intended to appear at the foot of the letter signed "B," which appeared in the correspondence column of our last issue. We produce it here to prevent a possible misunderstanding. We fancy our correspondent means this as a joke, and not an insult. Taking it in that light, we should like to improve upon it. A constable has many responsible things to do, and before entrusting an amateur with them we should like to give him an elementary training. As military work is concerned, let the Government sanction a volunteer corps of "Babu" camp-followers, and when it succeeds a volunteer constabulary may be tried. Will this plan meet with the approbation of our correspondent? Babu Lalchand Chandhuri of Chittagong was appointed special constable to watch two privies in Chittagong, and the poor fellow had to spend upwards of Rs. 5000 to get the honorary appointment cancelled.

THE LAST number of the Jail Report says that 2,874 persons had been once, 694 twice, and 347 more than twice convicted. Of the 3,915 convicts recognized as habitual criminals, 1,103 were not recognized as such until after their conviction. With regard to the identification of previously convicted prisoners, the Inspector-General of Jails observes:—

"The Jails Code indicates the duty of all jail officials to bring to notice whatever they may know of the previous history of convicts, and I have directed that notes may be made in the service registers of officers who give valuable information on the subject. I think it would be advisable to give rewards to warders and head-warders who identify convicts as old offenders when the police have failed to do so. I am not aware whether the examination of prisoners on parade by the police has led to the recognition of any habitual criminals, but every facility is given for it by the jail officers. The greater number of criminals in Bengal is probably convicted in the districts of which they are natives and residents, and, with reference to them, it is inexcusable that the local police should be ignorant of any previous convictions; many others give a true account of their names and places of residence and their antecedents may be verified on reference by the police within whose jurisdiction those places may be. It is the few prisoners forming the residue who give false accounts of themselves, and who change their names and habitations frequently, whom it is difficult to identify, and to the registration of whose appearance by photography and other means the efforts of police and jail officers should be directed."

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that it is the undoubted duty of all jail officials to bring to notice whatever they may know of the previous history of convicts. "It

is not, however, explained why, if that duty was properly performed, 1,103 convicts or more than 28 per cent. were not till after sentence identified as habitual criminals. It is the duty of jail officials under Rule 795 of the Jail Code to bring to the knowledge of the Magistrate the previous convictions of under-trial prisoners, and no pains on their part should be spared to comply with the rule. To report previous convictions of a prisoner after sentence has been passed on him is of comparatively little use, as they cannot then operate as reason for enhancing his sentence. The Inspector-General has not stated how far the jail officials assisted in procuring the identification of habitual criminals before sentence, when detained in the ward for under-trial prisoners, or when sent by Magistrates to jails for recognition: nor to what extent the procedure suggested in the Resolution on his report for 1863, that Superintendents of Jails should communicate to the police and to each other the descriptive rolls of persons suspected to be habitual criminals, or of concealing their true names and districts, with the facts discovered regarding them after admission, was followed. The suggestion that it would be advisable to give rewards to warders and head-warders who identify convicts as old offenders, when the police have failed to identify them does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor. The inevitable result would be to encourage the warders to act in antagonism towards, instead of co-operation with, the police." We entirely agree with His Honor that the giving of the proposed rewards would offer a high premium on false information and false conviction, and the remedy would be worse than the disease.

THE following extract, from a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department to the Government of Bengal, has been published for general information:—

"I am directed, in order to prevent possible misapprehension, to explain that the Government of India, in inviting the assistance of the Government of Bengal and of the Mercantile Community of the Province in the prominent representation of the principal commercial products of Bengal at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, has no intention of imposing expenditure on Provincial Funds. It will, therefore, be prepared to meet any necessary expenditure which may be incurred in giving effect to these proposals. At the same time, as the funds at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department are limited, the Government of India will gladly accept any contributions of samples which Merchants or local institutions may desire to offer."

Though the natives have been ignored as members of the Committee they may be ordered by the Private Secretary or the local collector to subscribe.

THE last number of the *Gazette of India* has published the proceedings of the first meeting of the Royal Commission, in connection with the proposed London Exhibition, which was held in March last, at Marlborough House, under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, in opening the proceedings, said:—"My Lords and Gentlemen,—In addressing you for the first time, I would remind you that the objects for which Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint this Commission, are, briefly, to organise and carry out an Exhibition by which the productive resources of our Colonies and of the Indian Empire may be brought before the people of Great Britain, and by which also the distant portions of Her Majesty's Dominions may be enabled to compare the advance made by each other in trade, manufactures, and general material progress."

IN THE course of his speech His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales observed:—"It has been suggested that advantage should be taken of the great numbers who will doubtless visit England during the Exhibition from the Colonies and from India, to procure from them special facilities for visiting the manufacturing centres and chief places of interest in Great Britain, not only as an expression of welcome, but that they and we may profit by a comparison of their own with the more matured commercial systems of

the Mother-Country, and that by bringing manufacturers, producers, and consumers together, an impetus may be given to the general extension of industry and trade. Negotiations are in progress to effect this object which I hope may result, not only in mutual advantage, but in proving to our fellow subjects that they are as welcome elsewhere in Great Britain as I am sure they will be in the Metropolis."

THE EARL of Derby, in moving the resolution that the Royal Commission may approve of the arrangements made by His Royal Highness, remarked:—"There was a time, a few years ago, when it was said exhibitions were played out, and that it would be well, for a time at least, to discontinue them. I do not know whether that feeling was ever justified by the facts; it may have represented a passing phase of opinion in London, but it is not the case now. We have had recent experience and we have seen that, whatever the ostensible objects of the exhibition, whether appliances of health, fisheries, forestry, or whatever the subject may be, the interest that is felt in these exhibitions is unabated, and ever-increasing. The numbers frequenting them seem to increase every year, and if they are well conducted, there can be no doubt they will be a financial success. If this be true, generally, it is still more likely to be true in the case of the exhibition which is to be held next year. I think we must all see and feel that there never was a time in the history of the country when so deep and general an interest was taken in the affairs of the Colonies; and I think also we all feel that, living as we do in a small and overcrowded island, it is both our duty and our interest to do all in our power to bring before the minds of our fellow countrymen those vast countries beyond the sea, in which those who have comparatively small opportunities of making a successful career in this country may have a better chance in another state of society."

THE EARL of Kimberley in seconding the resolution said:—"As regards India, I have this exhibition much at heart. There is, perhaps, nothing more desirable for India than that its products and industries should be well known in this country, although we have much more to learn from than to teach them. Their beautiful manufactures which they have produced for so many ages have proved that there is a knowledge of many branches of art which it would be a thousand pities should be diminished under our rule. I have often been struck with the calamity of the introduction of our taste into Eastern arts and manufactures; for their taste is far better than ours, although we have no doubt engineering knowledge and skill and the command of capital; and I cannot conceive of any advantage greater than that the two countries should be brought together. The Government of India will itself undertake the collection and management to a great extent of what is to be sent into this country. You will see from the immense size of our Indian Empire, and the position of the Government there, that it is much better this should be taken in hand by the Government." It is a matter of great satisfaction to us that arrangements are being made to exhibit to advantage the products and industries of India. Their value is sure to be appreciated by competent critics, and by the general public.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade & Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, &c., for 1884-85.
2. Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab and its dependencies, 1884.
3. Accounts relating to the Trade by land of British India with Foreign countries for April and May 1885, compared with the corresponding period of 1883-84.
4. Registers of Original Observations in 1885, reduced and corrected.
5. The Youngman, a fortnightly Journal, August 15, 1885.
6. A New Prophet of the Sadharani Brahma Samaj, by a youngman of the Punjab, for August, 1885.
7. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 176.
8. Bivakosa, by Babus Rangal Mukhopadhyaya and Trailokyanath Mukhopadhyaya Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, 1292, B. E. August 1885.
9. Krishi Tatwa, Part VII, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, 1292, B. E.
10. Manasa Mohini, by Babu Ram Lal Banerji, 1290, B. E.
11. Pralapa, by the same author, 1292, B. E.

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now consider Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many other I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—19th August, 1885.

Notification—12th Aug—The following attractions are notified for the guidance of officers corresponding directly with the Government of Bengal during the time His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is at Darjeeling:—As a general rule, all communications should be sent, as usual, to the Secretariat at Calcutta; but communications which are urgent, and which can be made complete in themselves, so as not to require reference to papers at the Presidency, may be sent direct to the Secretary of the Department concerned with the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling.

Calcutta, 11th Aug—The Hon'ble Horace A. Cockerell, C.S.I., assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Govr of the Bengal Divn of the Presidency of Fort William in the forenoon of the 11th Aug.

11th Aug—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Govr of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appts:—
Mr F C Barnes is apptd to be Private Secretary to the Lieut Govr.

Capt W C W Rawlson, Lincolnshire Regt, is apptd to be Aide-de Camp on the personal staff of the Lieut-Govr.

Police—10th Aug—Mr F A Dawson, Dist Suptd of Police, is apptd temply to be Asst Insptr-Genl of Govt Railway Police East and North Bengal lines, from 26th Novr, 1884.

13th Aug—Mr F A Chisholm, Asst Suptd of Police, reported his departure from India, on leave, on 24th July.

14th Aug—Mr A Shuttleworth, Offg Asst Suptd of Police Sonhal Parghs, is transf'd to Rungpore.

Mr E C S Baker, Offg Asst Suptd of Police, Rungpore, is transf'd to the Sonthal Parghs.

15th Aug—Mr R W Keown, Asst Suptd of Police, Serajunge Purnea, is apptd to act temply as Dist Suptd of Police, Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Major A R Wilkinson.

17th Aug—The following promotions are made to the first and second grade of Insptrs:—

To the first Grade.
Insptr Raghoo Nath Bose, of the second grade, is promoted to the first grade, sub pro tem, for 12th and 13th March, both days inclusive, vice Insptr Probhat Chunder Chatterjee, and is permanently promoted to that grade, from 14th March, vice Insptr Ram Kumar Dass, dead.

Insptr Jodu Nath Bhattacharjee, of the second grade, is promoted to the first grade, sub pro tem, from 14th March, vice Insptr Probhat Chunder Chatterjee.

Insptr Gobind chunder Chuckerbutty, sub pro tem, in the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 14th March, vice Insptr Raghoo Nath Bose, promoted.

Insptr Survarunjun Mookerjee, of the third grade, is promoted to the second grade, sub pro tem, from 12th March to 14th April, and is confirmed in that grade, from 5th April, vice Insptr Kuldeep Narian, dead.

Insptr V Rama Rao, of the third grade, is promoted, sub pro tem, to be second grade, from 14th March, vice Insptr Gobind Chunder Chuckerbutty.

Insptr F A Kleyn, of the third grade, is promoted to the second grade, sub pro tem, from 5th April, vice Insptr Survarunjun Mookerjee.

Mr H O Clogston, Temp'r Addl Dy. Comr of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months from 15 inst.

The service of Mr G H P Livesay, Asst Suptd of Police, 24-Parghs, are placed temply at the disposal of the Comr of Police, Calcutta, from 15th inst.

The Lieut-Govr appts Mr G H P Livesay, temply to be an Addl Dy Comr of Police, Calcutta, from 15th inst.

Ecclesiastical—13th Aug—The Rev W O Bell, chapln of Dum-Dum, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 24th July.

Errata 17th Aug—In the notifn, dated 11th inst apptg Mr Downer to act as an Asst Suptd of Jails of the third grade, for "Mr A Downer" read "Mr A Downes"

In the notification of 11th inst, published in the Calcutta Gazette of 12th idem for "Baboo Rajendra Nath Ghose," apptd to have charge of the Newgong sub-divn, read "Baboo Rajendra Chunder Ghose," and for "Paloo Rajendra Chunder Ghose, apptd to the sudder station of the Rajshaye dist, read "Baboo Rajendra Nath Ghose."

Public Works Department—Bengal—Esabmt—15th Aug—Mr A O Bremner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Akra Divn, is granted privilege leave for three months from 21st ult.

Establishment—17th Aug—Mr W Sandford, Traffic Suptd, is posted to the Tirhut State Rly.

Establishment—17th Aug—Leave—Mr R B Buckley, Ex Engr, first grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals Divn, is granted privilege leave for two months, from 16th inst.

Appointment—Mr A E Behrmann is apptd to be Ex-Engr, of the circular and Eastern Canals Divn, during the absence of Mr R B Buckley.

Notifications—Mr. A E Behrmann Ex-Engr, third grade having returned from privilege leave on 31st ult the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in Notfn, dated 19th June last, is cancelled.

Babu Umesh chandra Mookerjee, late Hd clerk in the office of the Ex-Engr, Akra Divn, having been dismissed from his appts in consequence of his connection with the frauds at Akra, is precluded from further employment under Govt in any capacity whatever.

Advertisements.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

The Pikeparah Nursery's large consignment of American Vegetable and rare Flower Seeds for the 16th year, has just arrived per steamer "Governor" and are sold here at the following low rates. Early applications solicited.

42 distinct sorts of fresh American Vegetable Seeds in original packets, comprising various kinds of new and large Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkoles, Peas, Beans, &c, &c, with printed instructions for sowing an exact portraits upon each paper of seed neatly packed in America at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of Ditto Ditto with 7 or 8 sorts of new Cabbages, Peas and Beans, neatly packed in our office, all are well suited to Native taste at Rs. 4 per packet.

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20 sorts of rainy season country vegetable seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 sorts of rainy season flower seeds including Benares double Zinnia and Balsam seed at Re. 1 per packet.

20 sorts of flowering seeds of perennial Shrubs, Creepers &c. &c., together with Sal, Ablush, Sagoon, &c., &c., at Rs. 2-8 per packet.

6 kinds of American cattle grass seeds, Lucerne, Clover, Sanfoin, Trefoil, Lawn and grass, at Re. 1 per packet, or annas 4 per packet.

Potatoe seed—a novelty similar to Til seed at 5 per tola or one rupee per paper. 100 furnished with the seed.

Osage orange or durable ornamental hedge seed at Re. 1 per tola. Instructions furnished with the seed.

Big-headed Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola. Late Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola.

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Plants of all sorts always in stock. For price list of seeds and plants, send half anna stamp. Mention clearly whether seed or plant price list required. Plants are despatched every where with safety.

Book treating on practical Indian Agri-Hort and Floriculture in Bengali, entitled the "Krishi Sangraha," containing 330 pages, being a complete guide for every lover of garden, at Rs. 2 a copy.

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"Drabyagoon Tatwa," a nice book for all houses. Edited by the best Kabirajes, at Re. 1-2 a copy.

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Proprietor.

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8. The words **PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!!** are our Trade Marks.

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The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodora, Superioress, P. de la Croix."

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

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This famous medicine cures all kinds of obstinate and complicated chronic diseases of mankind is also the best specific for all sorts of female complaints.

This preparation purifies the blood, nourishes the body and strengthens the constitution and at the same time quite innocent and harmless.

Cost of 1 set for 20 days use Rs. 4 4 0
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Testimonials accompany the medicine.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

It is the most certain remedy for cholera and gives immediate relief. Only two hours patient observation will show wonderful change. Death can never approach by cholera if the Pills are properly used. This same Pills are also a sovereign remedy for sunstroke.

Cost of 50 Pills is Rs. 5 0 0

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Postage for each set is " 0 4 0

Both the above can be sent by V. P. P. by advancing annas 8 for postage and packing.

THE FAMOUS AMRITA RASSA.

Cost of a phial Rs. 5 0 0
Postage and packing " 1 8 0

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Misirpohra, Benares City.

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DEAR SIR,—The Cholera Pills you sent last time gave a most beneficial result over the severe cholera epidemic that raised at the end of last winter among our coolies, who live by thousands in cottages placed close to each other. We tried several other medicines, but none but your Pills gave beneficial results.

(Sd.) **SAMA DHUN MOOKERJI AND SONS,**
Contractors, Hooghly Bridge Works.

SIR,—I have great pleasure to intimate to you that your Cholera Pills have done (as I can say from my experience) the greatest of wonders during the recent outbreak of cholera at the Umballa City. I have treated 148 cases without a single failure.

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One of the most celebrated remedy for gout and Rheumatism. It is regarded as a specific. Needs no recommendation.

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Has gained a high reputation in the treatment of chorea, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Anemia of the Brain and in all forms of nervous debility and exhaustion.

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A most valuable topical application in Neuralgia, Acicatica, Lumbago and all forms of muscular pains.

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A very fine preparation of iron very easily assimilable. Contains all the bone-forming elements. Very useful in malnutrition, rickets, anemia, chlorosis and nervous debility.

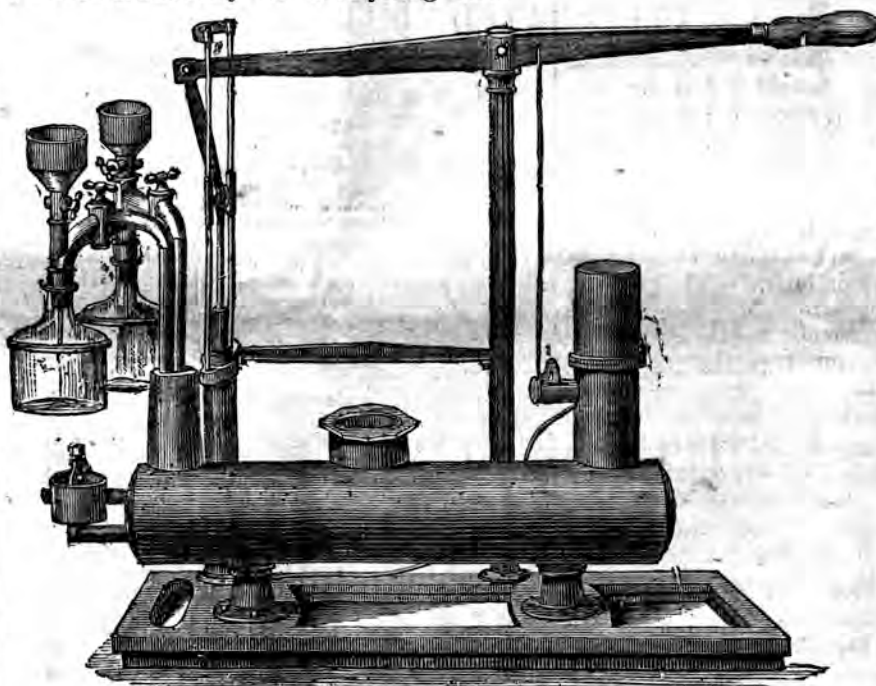
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THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

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For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250

2lb " " " 175

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For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	...	Cash Rs. 190
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Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case...	...	Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.	...	
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The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

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COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, keeping for years in all climates, being in a concentrated form.

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 WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF
PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	"
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	"
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0	each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under :—

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Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.											
Rs. 1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	each.
If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.											

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CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.
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CALCUTTA,
 ARE THE MANUFACTURERS AND SOLE INVENTORS OF THE
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They are constructed upon the most scientific principles, combining simplicity, strength, durability, and time-keeping qualities, they are entirely, of English Manufacture having powerful, full plate Lever movement, Capped Jewelled, Gold Balance, maintaining Power &c.

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Engraved Keyless Hunting.



Gold Keyless Watches, with handsomely engraved cases, movements of the best quality. Rupees 150 to 600.

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 IN PURE GOLD OF THE FOLLOWING PATTERNS
 DICKENS, NEPAULESE, IMPERIAL,
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 AZURE LUNA SCROLL.

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CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

Tenders are invited for a loan of seventy-five lakhs of rupees at 4½ per cent interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (B.C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 percent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to encase debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by drafts on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Dock Loan, 1885," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 16th day of September, 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the Office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

Port Commissioners' Office, } R. A. DONNITHORNE,
 Dated, 23rd July, 1885. } Secretary,

DURBHANGA TRADING Co.

BEST TIRHUT MANGO & LITCHI GRAFTS.

Of about 40 qualities such as Malda, Bombay Langra, Darima, Bhadoi &c.

Despatched to all Railway Stations. Catalogue on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

HAROLD & CO.,**CALCUTTA,****WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

Pianofortes...	... from Rs.	280 each.
Harmoniums ...	... from Rs.	100 each.
American Organs...	... from Rs.	120 each.
Musical Boxes ...	... from Rs.	3 each.
Violins ...	... from Rs.	50 each.
Guitars ...	... from Rs.	10 each.
Banjos ...	... from Rs.	4 each.
Tambourines ..	... from Rs.	35 each.
Zithers ...	... from Rs.	50 each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically.....	... from Rs.	35 each.
Clarionets ...	... from Rs.	16 each.
Flutes ...	... from Rs.	25 each.
Flageolets ...	... from Rs.	25 each.

Piccolos.....	... from Rs.	20 each.
Fifes ...	... from Rs.	5 each.
Cornocons ..	... from Rs.	35 each.
Orchestrinas { Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes. }	... from Rs.	350 each.
Harold-Flutes ...	... from Rs.	125 each.
Harmoniflutes	... from Rs.	40 each.
Hand Organs ...	... from Rs.	05 each.
Mechanical Organs ...	... from Rs.	400 each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical) ...	... from Rs.	2,000 each.
Pianetta-Clarinetas ...	... from Rs.	120 each.
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DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs. 25 0 0
Silver " " "	" 10 0 0
Steel " " "	" 6 0 0
Smoked Neutral "Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	" 6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	" 10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	" 10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

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Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
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Rangoon.**

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Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
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MAJESTY THE QUEEN**

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862.
PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878.
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Table Glassware.MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS,
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Venetian Mirrors.

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The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

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Wanted a Superintendent for the management of Perghunnah Baharbund & the well known Zemindary of Moha Rane Surnomoyee, M.I.O.C.I. of Kassimbazar. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem to rise to Rs. 175. Substantial Security for Rs. 10,000 would be required. Thorough knowledge of Zemindary affairs and a fair knowledge of English are indispensable. Applications with copies of testimonials would be received at the Kassimbazar Rajbaree or by the undersigned till the 31st August next.

BICKUNT NATH SEN,
Berhampore,
The 26th July, 1885. *Legal Adviser to Her Highness Maha Rane Surnomoyee M.I.O.C.I.*

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INSURANCE COMPANY**
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Authorised Capital £3,000,000
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Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund £3,340,918
Annuity Fund £500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

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Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments	By 15 payments	By 20 payments	Age next Birth-day
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	82 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.	Age next Birth-day
	Rs. As. P.	
20	32 2 0	20
25	36 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	30
35	50 0 0	35

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,

Crystal Wall Lights,

Crystal Hall Lamps,

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IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

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**ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
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Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
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15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
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A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Rs. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The oldest and the youngest can take them with safety!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna, Aratoon Patentes, Calcutta.

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